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EXAMINER	
ISMAIL, SHAWKI SAIF	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/784,682	LEE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shawki S. Ismail	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 May 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *3,4,6-16 and 18-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *3,4,6-16 and 18-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

RESPONSE TO AMENDMENT

1. This communication is responsive to the amendment received on May 5, 2006.

Claims 4 and 21 have been amended.

Claims 1-2, 5, and 17 have been cancelled.

Claims 3-4, 6-16 and 18-25 are pending.

The previous rejection maintained

2. The rejection is respectfully maintained as set forth in the last Office Action mailed on December 6, 2005. Applicants' arguments with respect to claims 3-4, 6-16 and 18-25 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive and the previous rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

4. Claim 3-4, 6-7 12-16, 18 and 20-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Ryu** U.S. Patent No. **6,377,961.**

5. As to claim 3, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein first real name is a life information keyword (abstract, the user inputs a keyword in order to receive pertaining information on it, the keyword can be any keyword such as a life information keyword.)

6. As to claim 4, Ryu teaches a local area information providing system, comprising:

a local area information database for storing local area information with respect to areas corresponding to first real names (Fig. 5, col. 4, lines 17-29, indexes are databases that contain information related to world wide information);

a first real name database for storing network addresses on a network, first real names and position information (fig. 1 and 5, the indexes);

a second real name database for storing network addresses corresponding to second real names (abstract, the web search engines searches various indexes, which may contain different characteristics of keywords such as a first name or a second name);

a web server for setting a position information of a client when an access word provided by the client is the first real name stored in the local area information database (col. 3, lines 42-45 and col. 4, lines 8-16); and

a real name server for determining whether the access word provided by the client is a first real name or a second real name when the access word is a real name, searching the first real name database using a first real name and position information of the client, finding a corresponding network address and providing the network address to the client when the access word input by the client is the first real name, and searching the second real name database using the second real name finding a

corresponding network address and providing the network address to the client when the access word input by the client is the second real name, wherein the real name server determines the access word as the first real name when the access word is stored in the local information database and determines the access word as the second name when the access word is not stored in the local are information database (col. 3, lines 40-50 and col. 4, lines 17-29, web search engine receives a keyword from the user. The keyword may be a first real name or a second real name. Web search engine searches the indexes or references for the information on the keyword and the results of the search are provided to the client).

7. As to claim 6, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the real name server combines the position information of the client with the first real name and processes them as a single domain when the access word input from the client is the first real name (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 8-47, the keyword is processed along with the IP address of the client station in order to present the results that are closely related to the clients geographical location).

8. As to claim 7, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the system further comprises a position information database for storing position information corresponding to a network address on a network, and the web server searches the position information database and extracts position information by using the network address of the accessing client, and uses the position information as the client's position information of the client (Fig. 5, col.4, lines 8-16, the URL of the user becomes known to the search engine through the hypertext transfer protocol).

9. As to claim 12, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the client checks an access word input operation and provides the input' access word to the web server (Fig. 5, col.4, lines 17-29, the client provides a keyword and the search engine searches desired indexes for possible matches).

10. As to claim 13, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the web server provides an access word input window when the client accesses the web server via a network, and determines whether the access word is a real name when the access word is input from the client via the access word input window (Fig. 5, col.4, lines 17-29, the client provides a keyword and the search engine searches desired indexes for possible matches).

11. As to claim 14, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the client provides the access word to the web server via a web browser (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 50-60).

12. As to claim 15, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the client is a network accessible terminal (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 50-60, the client access the internet search engine through a web browser therefore it is a network accessible terminal).

13. As to claim 16, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the local area information providing system is connected to a plurality of cooperation devices cooperating with local area information providing services via a network, and when the client accesses a cooperation device and inputs an access word to the cooperation device, the cooperation device provides the access word to the web server of the local area information providing system, and the web server provides corresponding local

area information to the client according to the position information of the client when the access word provided by the cooperation device is a real name (col. 1, lines 49-65.)

14. As to claim 18, Ryu teaches the method of claim 21, wherein in the step (c), position information is extracted using a network: address of the accessing client, and the position information is established as the position information of the client (Fig. 5, col. 4, lines 8-16).

15. Claims 20, 22, and 23 contain similar limitation as in claims 1 and 2; therefore they are rejected under the same rationale.

16. As to claim 21, Ryu teaches A method for providing local area information using a real name to a client that accesses via a network, a local area information providing method, comprising:

(a) determining whether an access word provided by a client that accesses via the network is a real name;

(b) when the access word is a real-name, determining whether the real name is a first real name or a second real name (col. 2, lines 42-48, the determination is done when the search engine compares the word with the generated indexes);

(c) setting position information of the client when the access word is a first real name (col. 3, lines 42-45, and col. 4, lines 8-16);

(d) providing a network address corresponding to the first real name and the position information of the client to the client, so that the client is connected to a web page corresponding to the network address, wherein the access word is determined as the first real name when the access word is stored in a local area information database

and the access word is determined as the second real name when the access word is not stored in the local area information database (col. 4, lines 17-29, web search engine receives a keyword from the user. The keyword may be a first real name or a second real name. Web search engine searches the indexes or references for the information on the keyword and the results of the search are provided to the client sorted geographically based on the user's location); and

(e) providing a network address corresponding to the second real name to the client when the access word is the second real name, so that the client accesses a web page corresponding to the network address (col. 4, lines 17-29, web search engine receives a keyword from the user. The keyword may be a first real name or a second real name. Web search engine searches the indexes or references for the information on the keyword and the results of the search are provided to the client).

17. As to claim 24, Ryu teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the second real names comprise firm names, product names and service names (abstract, the web search engines searches various indexes, which may contain different characteristics of keywords such as a first name or a second name.)

18. As to claim 25, Ryu teaches a local area information providing system, comprising:

a local area information database for storing local area information with respect to areas corresponding to first real names (Fig. 5, col. 4, lines 17-29, indexes are databases that contain information related to world wide information);

a first real name database for storing network addresses on a network, first real names and position information (fig. 1 and 5, the indexes);

a web server for determining whether an access word is a real name when the access word is provided by a client, and searching the local area information database and providing local area information of the real name positioned within an area corresponding to position information of the client to the client when the access word is found to be first real name stored in the local area information database (Fig. 5, col.4, lines 17-29, the client provides a keyword and the search engine searches desired indexes for possible matches and Fig. 5, col.4, lines 8-16, the URL of the user becomes known to the search engine through the hypertext transfer protocol so that the results of the search yields URL's closest to the user); and

a real name server for searching the first real name database using a first real name and the position information of the client, finding a corresponding network address and providing the network address to the client when the access word input by the client is the first real name (col. 4, lines 17-29, web search engine receives a keyword from the user. The keyword may be a first real name or a second real name. Web search engine searches the indexes or references for the information on the keyword and the results of the search are provided to the client).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. Claims 8, 9, 10, and 19, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Ryu** U.S. Patent No. **6,377,961** and in view of **Norman** U.S. Patent No. **4,737,977**.

21. As to claim 8, 9, 10, and 19, Ryu teaches a method for retrieving information the is found by an internet search engine based on keywords inputted by the user and displaying the results in a sorted manner based on the location of the user and the information found. Ryu teaches obtaining location information on the client through their computers IP address. Ryu does not explicitly teach a membership information database for storing user information and being to use the stored information such address, phone number, postal code and or zip code as a mean for obtaining location information on the user.

Norman teaches a device and a method for discloses an automatic taxi dispatch system that has access to an on-line telephone directory and a stand-by memory containing information about available taxis. Norman teaches an automatic switching communication device for locating a client that request a taxi based on his telephone number. Norman also teaches an on-line directory which contains personal information on the user such as address, phone number, postal code and zip code. The automatic switching communication device searches the on-line directory based on the clients phone number and retrieves location information of the client (abstract). The client's location information is then sent to the closest available taxi from the client.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a client's membership or personal information to obtain their location because it provides an inexpensive and accurate way to obtain geographical information on the client in a timely manner.

22. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Ryu** U.S. Patent No. **6,377,961** and in view of **Rosen et al. (Rosen)** U.S. Patent No. **6,014,090**.

23. As to claim 11, Ryu teaches a method for retrieving information that is found by an Internet search engine based on keywords inputted by the user and displaying the results in a sorted manner based on the location of the user and the information found. Ryu teaches obtaining location information on the client through their computers IP address. Ryu does not teach where the client is a mobile communication terminal, and the web server is connected to a mobile communication terminal, and the mobile communication service system detects position information of the mobile communication terminal and provides the position information to the web server, and the web server uses the mobile communication terminal's position information as the client's position information.

Rosen teaches a method and apparatus for providing a user of a mobile communication system with geographically localized information. A telecommunication network receives geographic location identifier of the mobile device, which is then routed to a resolution server and then to a resource server. Geographically localized information is then sent back to the mobile's telecommunication transceiver and then to

the user interface device for selection of a resource server address from the associated resource server address(es) (Fig. 2, and 3, also see Abstract).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow clients on a mobile terminal to receive geographically localized information because it would allow a user receive the information in fast and timely manner anywhere. They don't have to be static in order to get the results that they desire and it can be done quickly and efficiently (col. 1, lines 13-44.)

Response to Arguments

24. Applicants' arguments with respect to claims 3-4, 6-16 and 18-25 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Applicant argues in substance that:

(A) Argument: Ryu doe not disclose either a first real name database or a second real name database.

In response Ryu teaches a web search server that have their own search robots that periodically circulate among various interconnected web servers and visits various web pages that are geographically located all over the world. The web search servers analyze the content of web pages and build indexes or references that store relevant information about the web pages located on the various server. The indexes include a summary and the URL's for the web pages on the server. When a user inputs a keyword to search, the web search engine compares that word with all of its generated indexes to identify various servers that contain information on that keyword. The

indexes holds information on all different kinds of keyword whether a first real name or a second real name, therefore Ryu meets the scope of the claimed limitation (col. 2, lines 42-48 and col. 3, lines 40-50). The applicant is reminded that the claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation. The claim language fails to clearly recite searching *only* first real name database if the access word provided by the client is a first real name or searching *only* a second real name database if the access word provided by the client is a second real name. The claim language merely recite searching the first real name database when the access word provided the client is a first real name and searching a second real name database when the access word provided by the client is a second real name. Therefore, in a purely exemplary fashion, a second name used to search both the first name database and the second name database fulfills the condition set forth in the claim language. Nevertheless examiner asserts that at the very least a conventional system such as the one disclosed by Ryu would search the index of all available servers to determine type of content contained in them. Depending upon the manner in which the servers are interconnected the depth of the search will vary. According to currently amended independent claim 1, the determination of whether an access word is a first real name or not is dependent on whether or not the access word is stored with the local are information database. This can only be done upon searching the database and then concluding whether it is a first name or not. Therefore Ryu's search of the indexes still meets the scope of the currently claimed limitation.

(B) Argument: Ryu fails to disclose providing a network address corresponding to either the first real name and the position information of the client or the second real name to the client.

In response Ryu teaches a web search server that have their own search robots that periodically circulate among various interconnected web servers and visits various web pages that are geographically located all over the world. The web search servers analyze the content of web pages and build indexes or references that store relevant information about the web pages located on the various servers. The indexes include a summary and the URL's for the web pages on the server. When a user inputs a keyword to search, the web search engine compares that word with all of its generated indexes to identify various servers that contain information on that keyword. The network address of the server that contains the relevant information sorted in geographical order based on the user's location is presented to the user for access to that address. The indexes holds information on all different kinds of keyword whether a first real name or a second real name, therefore Ryu meets the scope of the claimed limitation (col. 4, lines 17-29 col. 2).

25. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shawki S Ismail whose telephone number is 571-272-3985. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached at 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shawki Ismail
Patent Examiner
July 20, 2006

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER